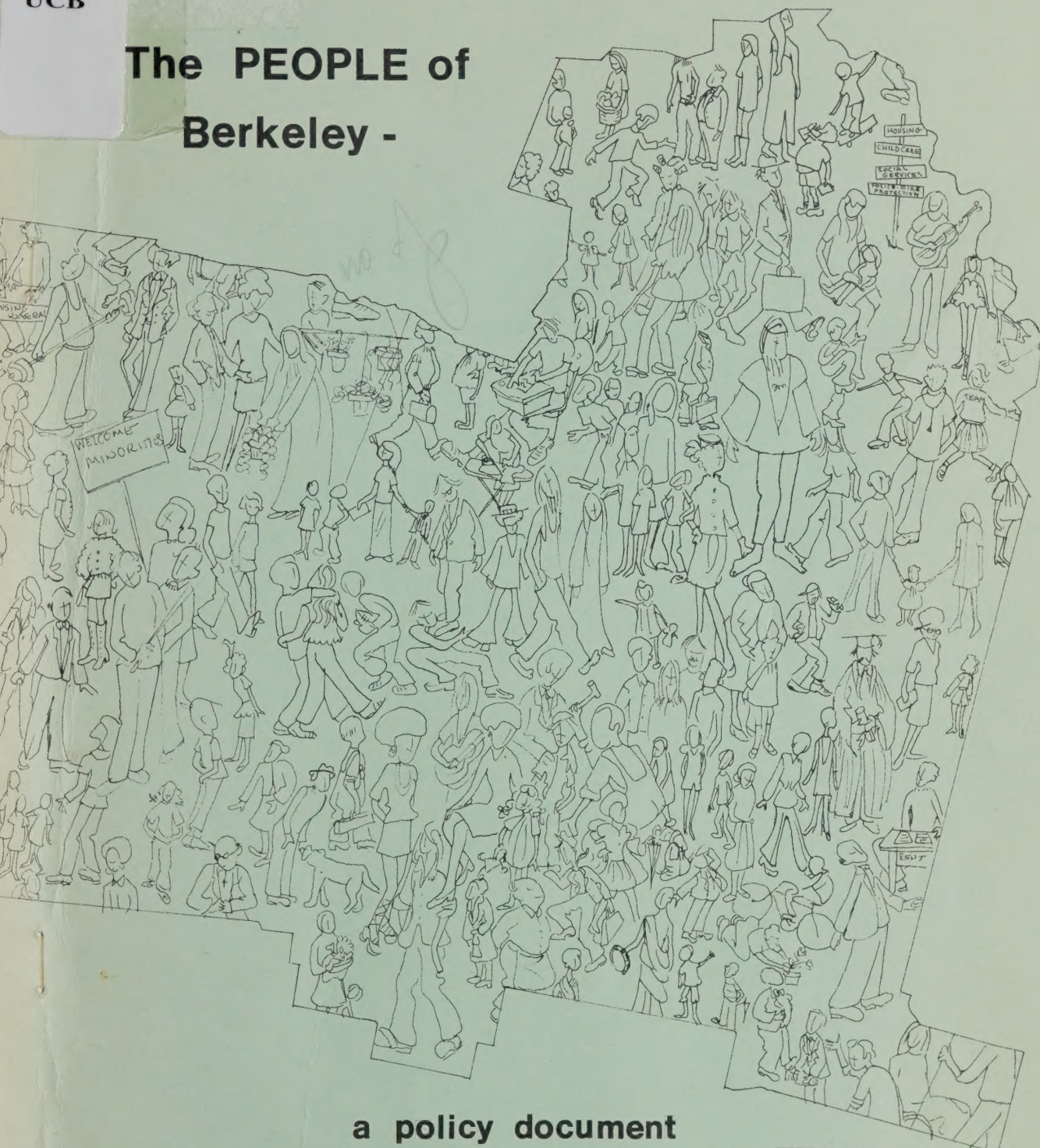


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The PEOPLE of Berkeley -



a policy document

Population

Berkeley

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THE PEOPLE OF BERKELEY - A POLICY DOCUMENT

. Introduction

. Proposed Policies

HOUSING COMMITTEE OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

November 1973

Don S. Reissman, member of Urban Core

*Background: Com. set up to study housing situation for middle class
with requirement for rec grants; 12 members of
Plan. Comm; organized as req. by HUD (from 10-20 members)*

*What
whether stated or not. The city has a policy - ie. assuming this
is made justified or not. To be followed by a housing
policy.*

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a Comprehensive Planning Grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.



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INTRODUCTION

This is an attempt to state how the City of Berkeley feels about the various segments of its population. By establishing policy with respect to its people, the way to implement the objectives inherent in these policies becomes clearer. To give further direction towards implementation, and in an attempt to avoid "motherhood" statements, specific mandates are included wherever possible.

In 1950, at about the time the development of the first Master Plan was begun, there were almost 114,000 people in Berkeley. Twenty years later there were still 114,000 people in Berkeley. This appears to be a static population, but hidden in these gross figures are some very substantial changes. The White population (including Spanish Heritage) in 1950 comprised about 85% of the total population, while the Black population accounted for an additional 12%. By 1970 the White population had decreased to almost 68% of the total, while the Black population had increased to 24%. In addition, a substantial Asian population was present in 1970 as well as a growing Spanish speaking group. (This latter group was not counted in 1950.) One feature of Berkeley's population, non-existent in 1950, was the existence of a large number of young adults, mostly White, in 1970. These persons were not University of California, Berkeley students although they share many attributes. (For a more detailed description see the two demographic studies issued by the Planning Department.)

This increase in diversity of population composition was matched in 1971 by a diversity of political ideologies, actions and beliefs. Many younger people were more aggressive and militant. A host of private single purpose institutions now proliferate -- Women's Refuge, Ecology Action, Communes -- to start the list. A majority of Black City Councilmen exists in 1973. An insistent Black community obtained special Federal funds for Model Cities. An aggressive Affirmative Action program is operative within and without City Hall. The Berkeley of 1970 is much more aware, quarrelsome, individualistic, ideologically divergent, and politically active, than the counterpart in 1950.

In the 1950 setting it is not surprising that the policy with respect to population, as evidence in the Master Plan, can appear as so much a "statement for Motherhood" in 1970. However, it is well to review that policy statement in order to retain that which is useful and pertinent, and to understand why what is not useful and pertinent should be rejected.

The Master Plan adopted in 1955 deals with the population in three places: the chapter on Objectives, the chapter on Population, and the chapter on Land Use -- Residential Areas Revision. The overriding policy with respect to population is stated in Objective 2 (p. 13): "To reach a balance between the number of families in Berkeley and the space we have to live in. Optimum living and working conditions cannot be attained when there is either overcrowding or underdevelopment." Having stated the objective which emphasizes only "families," the Master Plan devotes a small amount of space to a consideration of the number of people the City should contain. Firstly,

Berkeley citizens wish to retain the generally open and uncrowded character which the City has. Secondly, the acceptable ultimate population of 180,000 is based on the notion that a gradual increase in population is to be expected, and results from the standards for density and population set forth in the population density plan. This population density plan establishes the highest density (multiple-story apartments) around the University of California and the Central Business District followed by successively lower densities as the distance from the University increased. The lowest density, however, did not follow the pattern but remained where it had been established -- in the hills areas. It is worth noting that the Master Plan takes cognizance of the fact that the Zoning Ordinance in effect at that time had a higher population capacity than that projected by the Master Plan.

The Master Plan emphasized the neighborhood, "an area large enough in population to support an elementary school and other needed facilities, and small enough in area for comfortable pedestrian movement...an area one-fourth to one-half mile in radius and containing from four thousand to eight thousand residents." There were some twenty-eight neighborhoods established, and it had been intended to produce "more complete and detailed plans for each individual neighborhood." (Two neighborhoods subsequently had plans developed -- the San Pablo neighborhood and the West Berkeley neighborhood. The San Pablo neighborhood has seen its plan implemented while the West Berkeley neighborhood is still waiting. In another form, South Berkeley began a planning effort through the Model Cities Program.)

The importance of understanding population characteristics has long been recognized. However, the focus of this understanding has generally been on the market place -- people being the "demand" side of "supply and demand." Thus, a report on "Population and the Master Plan" delivered by the

Planning Department in June 1961 states, "The types of people who live within Berkeley determine the market for material goods, the demand for cultural and educational facilities and the need for many types of government services." There was no policy with respect to the people themselves. In this document, it is intended to explore a policy approach to Berkeley's population composition.

On the eve of a major City-wide effort to rewrite the Master Plan, a population policy has special significance. If the City's objectives towards its heterogeneous population can be established, the various goals, objectives and policies on all other aspects of the Master Plan can appropriately follow.

PROPOSED POLICIES

In discussing Berkeley's future, terms such as population limit, population projection and holding capacity often come up. As population is highly relevant to goal-setting, it is useful to take a brief look at the meaning and significance of these expressions. Zoning policy choices are most apt to raise questions of holding capacity -- which is the theoretical number of dwelling units permitted under a given zoning classification multiplied by the presumed number of people who would occupy each unit. In the preparation of plans for large areas of vacant land, the concept provides a means for forecasting potential demands for the whole range of public and private goods and services; in a built up community, the concept is almost valueless. Holding capacity implies every lot is built or rebuilt to its maximum permitted density. For this to occur in a fully developed city, all existing structures below permitted density would have to be removed and the land redeveloped.

Population projections are more useful since they take into consideration existing development, market demands, and life styles as well as public policies of zoning, transportation and the provision of services. For large areas such projections are based upon birth and death rates and estimates of net migration produced by changing economic conditions. The larger the area the more accurate is the population projection. However, even for the United States as a whole these projections must be revised from time to time. For an area the size of Berkeley, the uncertainty in a population projection is extremely large. For subregional areas the nature of existing development, changes in job locations and access, types and amounts of vacant land, and public policy will influence population change as much or more than overall rates of population growth. Both the assumptions made about these factors and the relative importance assigned to each can produce quite diverse projections. The Bay Area Simulation



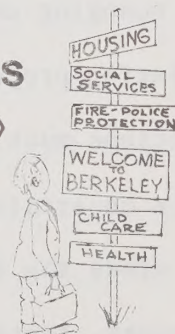
POLICY 1

BERKELEY'S PRIMARY CONCERN SHALL
BE WITH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ITS RESIDENTS.
THE ISSUES OF "OPTIMUM" SIZE,
GROWTH VERSUS NO GROWTH, OR OF
POPULATION DENSITY SHALL BE
RESOLVED ON THE BASIS OF THIS
POLICY.

**Not
This**



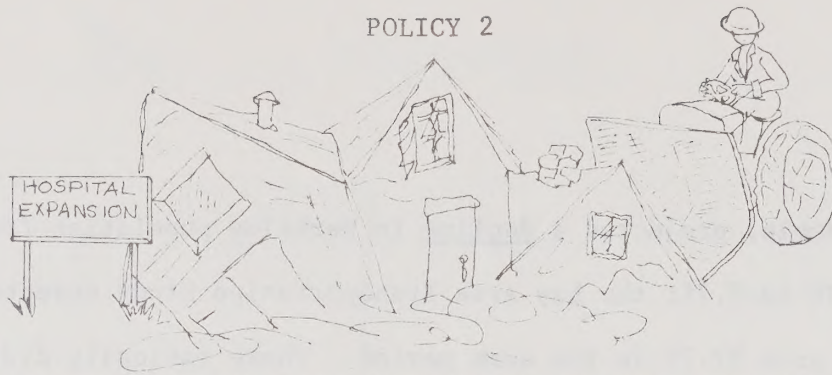
This



Study, for example, projected a decline in Berkeley population from 1965 to 1990 of 2.7% to 7.7%; the Bay Area Transportation Study expected the population to grow 22.7% in the same period. These radically different results reflect the problems inherent in small area population projections.

A population limit for Berkeley would indicate that there is a maximum number of persons the City could service well and that a greater number would not be desirable. Thus, if the limit was less than the existing population, then by reducing the number of housing units, through demolitions, lowering the permissible density, or reducing the number of persons per housing unit, the number of persons could be reduced. Similarly, by encouraging more persons per housing unit or increasing the intensity of development, the size of the population could be increased. It must be recognized, however, that in a developed city, increase or decrease in the number of persons takes place slowly as the last twenty years have demonstrated. It requires special pressures to produce relatively large changes in the density of a built up area. On the other hand, because of the developed character of Berkeley, there is a constant pressure for greater intensity of residential development. Recently, Berkeleyans have reacted to this increase by the passage of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

POLICY 2



IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE EXISTING POPULATION, FURTHER INSTITUTIONAL GROWTH MUST TAKE PLACE ON LAND NOT NOW USED FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES UNLESS A COMPARABLE AMOUNT OF LAND IS CONVERTED FROM OTHER USES SUCH AS INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL TO RESIDENTIAL USE. ANY EXPANSION BY INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROXIMITY OF THE CAMPUS SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED.

GTU ? as well
as U.C.

POLICY 3



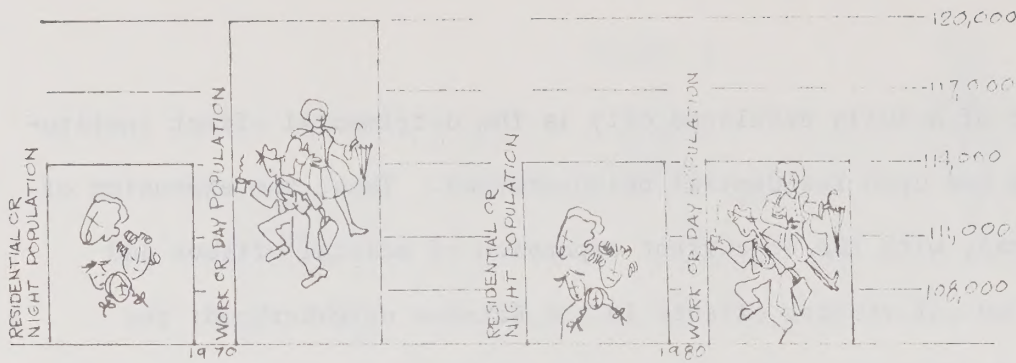
THE MAINTENANCE OR ENHANCEMENT OF A RACIALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND CHRONOLOGICALLY DIVERSE POPULATION COMMITTED TO SOCIAL JUSTICE IS A PRIMARY BASIS OF THE POPULATION POLICY.

One aspect of a fully developed city is the detrimental effect institutional growth has had upon residential neighborhoods. Thus, the expansion of Alta Bates hospital, with the concurrent expansion of medical offices and facilities, has had unfortunate effects in the Bateman neighborhood; the plethora of care facilities, such as convalescent homes, in South Berkeley has removed these spaces from residential development; the advent of BART has caused disruptions to many residential areas of Berkeley; the expansion of research institutes either related to the University or attracted by it has increased in the immediate campus area creating further congestion and reducing land available for housing. In a fully developed city, competition for land use is necessarily high.

The unique qualities of the population of Berkeley are of great importance and population policies should preserve and enhance the existing diversity and mix, the openness to social change, the commitment to social justice and the reduction of inequities between people which characterize the people of Berkeley. This diversity includes a substantial portion of young persons due to the presence of the University, large numbers of older persons of all races, families with children, representing most of the racial groups in this country -- Blacks, Whites, Asians from various cultures and Spanish surname.

A wide range of income groups now reside in Berkeley and should be maintained -- including low, middle and high income families and individuals. Policies should be directed toward increasing the diversity of racial groups within these income groups.

POLICY 4



WHEREVER POSSIBLE, THE RESIDENT POPULATION AND THE WORK/STUDENT POPULATION SHOULD BE CO-TERMINOUS. PUBLIC POLICIES ON LAND USE, HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION AND THE EMPLOYMENT POLICIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SHOULD ENCOURAGE WORK AND RESIDENCE WITHIN THE CITY OF BERKELEY.



PUBLIC POLICY SHOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR NEW TYPES OF LIVING GROUPS, FAMILY STRUCTURES AND LIFE STYLES TO DEVELOP, YET RECOGNIZE THAT A BASIC CORE OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IS NECESSARY NOT ONLY TO ASSURE THAT THE DIVERSE POPULATION MIX WILL CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE BUT ALSO TO PROVIDE A DEGREE OF CONTINUITY AND STABILITY TO THE POPULATION. A CONTINUED DECLINE IN THE TOWN, FAMILY-STYLE WHITE POPULATION IS UNDESIRABLE AND BERKELEY SUPPORTS A HEIGHTENED INTENSITY OF EFFORT TO PROVIDE WHATEVER SERVICES AND SECURITY, OF BENEFIT TO THE TOTAL COMMUNITY, WILL ENCOURAGE THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THIS POPULATION GROUP. THIS HEIGHTENED EFFORT SHOULD INCLUDE AMONG OTHERS: COST STABILITY TO OWNERS AND RENTERS, INCREASED SERVICES SUCH AS HEALTH AND CHILD CARE, COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, EXCELLENCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, AND PROTECTION FOR NEIGHBORHOODS.

A major problem of cities is the large discrepancy between the day and night population with a large measure of commuting with resultant high social and economic cost. This places heavy burdens on the entire transportation system and contributes significantly to the loss of environmental quality through noise, traffic danger, air pollution, etc. While one part of the metropolitan area cannot isolate itself from the whole or change the work habits or the land use arrangements of others, it can, wherever possible, use public policies to discourage the social waste of commuting and encourage those who live within its boundaries to work within its boundaries and vice versa.

In Berkeley a greater proportion of the population commutes to Berkeley to work than leaves the City to work elsewhere.

Berkeley serves as a bedroom community for the major employment centers of Oakland and San Francisco by virtue of the centrality of its location. Access to the major activity centers of the San Francisco Bay Area is remarkably easy. This combined with the breath-taking views from all parts of the City results in Berkeley being a magnet for all population groups. The largest population group attracted to Berkeley has always been the White population, even excluding the University of California students who are predominantly White. This White town population has been characterized by its traditional family life style. However, these families have been shrinking in number -- from over two-thirds of the non-student population to a bare majority in 1970.

POLICY 6



BERKELEY RECOGNIZES THAT ITS STRATEGIC LOCATION HAS ATTRACTED MORE AFFLUENT UNATTACHED PERSONS AND CHILDLESS COUPLES AND ACCEPTS THEM AS PART OF ITS DIVERSIFIED POPULATION. THERE ARE LOCATIONS IN THE CITY WHICH ARE APPROPRIATE FOR ACCOMMODATING THESE PERSONS IN HIGHER PRICED "LUXURY" APARTMENT DEVELOPMENT. HOWEVER, BERKELEY IS CONCERNED THAT THIS KIND OF DEVELOPMENT NEITHER REPLACE NOR RELOCATE THE LESS AFFLUENT AND TRADITIONAL FAMILIES. NEW CONSTRUCTION OR REHABILITATION SHOULD MAKE HOUSING AVAILABLE TO LOWER AND MIDDLE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS.

POLICY 7



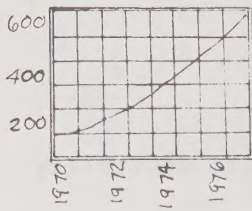
TO INSURE A DIVERSE, BALANCED AND INTEGRATED POPULATION IN THE BERKELEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, A MAJOR PORTION OF THE POPULATION SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE FAMILIES OF ALL RACES.

One of the groups attracted to Berkeley by virtue of its centrality and easy access is the one comprised of relatively affluent, young, single persons or childless couples. In a developed city such as Berkeley, these households provide a market for "luxury" homes and apartments and consequently pressure for this kind of development. In the absence of policy, most if not all new housing development would be beyond the financial reach of most Berkeleyans.

One of the effects of the decline in the number of White town families is the decrease in the number of White children in the Berkeley public schools. The school-age population at present has two major cultures represented in equal number -- the White and the Black. Indeed, at the high school level, Black pupils outnumber the White pupils. Significant minorities in the Berkeley schools are the Asian and Chicano students. The commitment of Berkeleyans to integrated public schools must be undergirded by policies which assure that Berkeley will continue to be an integrated city -- neither becoming a classic core city with an overwhelming majority of the poor, the old or minorities -- nor becoming a high income White preserve and primarily a University town.

POLICY 8

BLACK HIRING



BERKELEY RECOGNIZES THAT THE BLACK POPULATION HAS SUFFERED FROM YEARS OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES. IT, THEREFORE, REAFFIRMS ITS DETERMINATION TO EMPHASIZE THE BLACK POPULATION IN ITS ENFORCEMENT OF AN AGGRESSIVE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR, AND TO ATTEMPT TO EXPAND THIS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY INTO THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

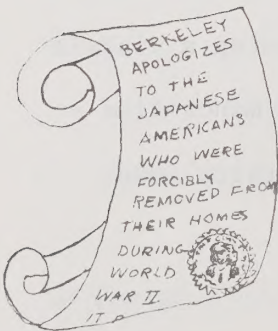
POLICY 9

BERKELEY OPPOSES ENFORCED SEGREGATED HOUSING PATTERNS AND SUPPORTS THE RIGHT OF ALL PEOPLE TO LIVE IN NEIGHBORHOODS OF THEIR CHOICE.



POLICIES ON LAND USE, NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION, LOCATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES, HOUSING SUBSIDIES, AND ANY MUNICIPAL CONTROLS ON HOUSING COSTS SHOULD PROMOTE RACIAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF BERKELEY'S NEIGHBORHOODS.

POLICY 10



BERKELEY APOLOGIZES TO THE JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO WERE FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES DURING WORLD WAR II. IT PLEDGES THAT IT SHALL STRUGGLE AGAINST ANY REPETITION OF SUCH AN ACTION AGAINST ANY ETHNIC MINORITY. BERKELEY WELCOMES NOT ONLY THE JAPANESE AMERICANS BUT THE OTHER ASIAN AMERICAN GROUPS IN THE CITY.

The Black population in Berkeley increased suddenly and substantially during World War II when there was a huge influx of war workers into the area. After World War II, Berkeley became a host city for large numbers of additional Black persons as a result of: the relocation of some large plants from Richmond, the closing of the shipyards in Richmond and the demolition of large numbers of low cost public housing in the Richmond area; the movement of minority people because of demolitions in Oakland as a result of Urban Renewal; and the dislocation of large numbers of minority people because of freeway construction in Oakland. The decade of the 50's saw an increase of over 11,000 Blacks. This tapered to about 5,000 additional Blacks during the 60's. It is not anticipated that there will be further large scale immigration in the near future.

There can be little doubt that discriminatory housing policies, unexpressed, were practiced. During World War II, the Japanese Americans, many of whom lived in South Berkeley, were removed to detention centers. Their houses were occupied by the incoming Blacks who first filled up South Berkeley during the latter 40's and 50's, and who then pushed North and West during the 60's. Only a token number live in the rest of the City. Today, Berkeley remains a segregated city.

POLICY 11



BERKELEY ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSISTING THOSE IN GREATEST NEED - PEOPLE OF LOW INCOME. IT THEREFORE SUPPORTS THOSE PROPOSALS WHICH ARE ORIENTED TO THE NEEDS OF THESE PEOPLE. THUS, HOUSING ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AROUND PEOPLE'S NEEDS AND NOT STRUCTURES: A HOUSING CONSERVATION EFFORT SHOULD BE GEARED TOWARD ASSISTANCE TO LOW INCOME PEOPLE PRIMARILY. LOW INCOME PEOPLE SHOULD BE REPRESENTED AND PARTICIPATE IN PLANNING IN ORDER TO KEEP IN THE FOREFRONT THE NEED TO PROVIDE INCREASED SERVICES TO THE POOR IN THE AREAS OF HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICES, JOB OPPORTUNITIES, AND HOUSING.



Berkeley, which is contiguous to Oakland, and is situated in the center of the heavily populated Bay shores, is part of the Urban Core and shows many of the ills of an urban core city. Many low income persons, a majority of whom are Black, are concentrated into the flatland areas, especially South and West Berkeley. Accompanying low income are generally poor education, few marketable skills, poor housing conditions, poor health, high crime rates and lack of self-respect. The low income have had the greatest need and generally have been the most neglected.

In the past, programs to assist the low income families have been oriented around the structures rather than the low income people. For instance, mortgage rates for the landlord would be reduced so that they could reduce rents. For instance, code enforcement programs insisted on correcting all violations regardless of their impact on the low income people, and treated the housing codes as being equally important the hazardous as well as the convenience elements of the housing code. It is important to change this orientation from the structure to low income people in developing programs.

POLICY 12

BERKELEY RECOGNIZES ITS LARGE SENIOR CITIZEN GROUP'S POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CITY'S HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION AND ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MEETING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY. BERKELEY WOULD PREFER TO AVOID ADDITIONAL LARGE INSTITUTIONAL CARE FACILITIES FOR THE AGED, AND INSTEAD DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR PROVIDING ADEQUATE NEEDED SERVICES WITH PARTICIPATION BY THE ELDERLY. WHERE AGE AND LOW INCOME ARE COMBINED, BERKELEY RECOGNIZES THE PRIORITY OF THIS GROUP FOR ANY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO BE



DEVELOPED. WHERE POSSIBLE, REGULATIONS PERMITTING SMALL UNITS FOR THE ELDERLY SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN ALL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS IN ORDER TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THIS GROUP WITH DIGNITY AND WITH OPPORTUNITY TO REMAIN EITHER IN A FAMILIAR HOME OR A FAMILIAR NEIGHBORHOOD WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING A LARGE FAMILY TYPE HOME. REGULATIONS ENCOURAGING SMALL SCALE RESIDENTIAL GROUPS OF ELDERLY IN EXISTING HOUSING SHOULD BE DEVELOPED.

POLICY 13

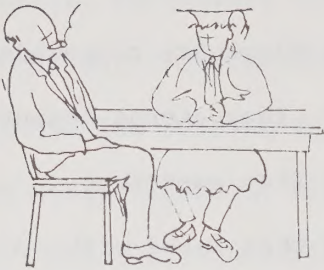
BECAUSE THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED HAVE LITTLE POLITICAL POWER, AND BECAUSE FEW PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THEIR PROBLEMS, THEY ARE OFTEN NEGLECTED. BERKELEY URGES THAT BUILDING DESIGN BE MODIFIED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THIS GROUP AND DIRECTS THE CITY ADMINISTRATION TO MOVE EXPEDITIOUSLY IN MEETING THEIR NEEDS IN THE VARIOUS PUBLIC FACILITIES.



The elderly are a substantial portion of the City's population -- another characteristic of a core city. The elderly's problems are compounded because of their reduced energy, mobility and resources: they cannot compete for jobs; they experience increasing isolation with age; they experience accentuated feelings of insecurity and of being uprooted when faced with the need to move; when concentrated into large complexes they experience many of the disadvantages of a homogeneous population; adjustment to new life styles in culturally changing neighborhoods is especially difficult; their fears for their safety mount. The elderly are often low income.

The majority of the elderly live scattered throughout the community -- often in family-type housing which they have occupied for many years. Many of these persons need a style of housing which is non-existent or in short supply -- non-institutional housing in familiar neighborhoods which is small in scale and has easy access to services.

POLICY 14



BERKELEY CALLS UPON THE UNIVERSITY TO CONSULT WITH THE CITY IF AND WHENEVER THE SIZE AND CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY POPULATION IS TO BE CHANGED. IT URGES THE UNIVERSITY TO RECOGNIZE ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISLOCATIONS WHICH MAY RESULT FROM SUCH CHANGES AND, TO WORK JOINTLY WITH THE CITY TO SOLVE SUCH PROBLEMS INCLUDING FUNDING SUCH ACTIVITIES.

POLICY 15

THE CITY URGES THE UNIVERSITY TO:



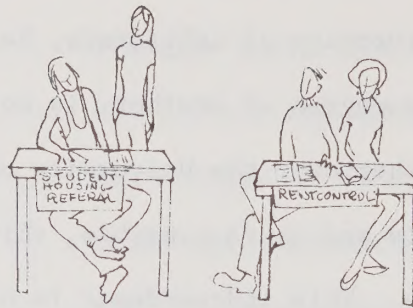
- a. CARRY OUT A VIGOROUS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CAMPAIGN SO THAT ITS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF WILL REFLECT THE POPULATION COMPOSITION BY RACE, SEX AND ETHNICITY OF BERKELEY AND GIVE HIRING PREFERENCE TO BERKELEYANS.
- b. ENGAGE IN A SIMILAR EFFORT WITH RESPECT TO ITS FACULTY RECOGNIZING THAT THERE MIGHT BE UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL JOBS.
- c. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF MINORITY STUDENTS WHO ARE UNDERREPRESENTED AS REFLECTED IN THE STATE-WIDE RACIAL COMPOSITION WITHOUT ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS OF OTHER MINORITIES.

Berkeley is also a University City. Its form, institutions, and people are heavily influenced by the University of California, Berkeley. There is no facet of City life which, to some degree or another, is not influenced by the presence of the University. Furthermore, the University of California, Berkeley is largely independent of the City and is responsible, through the Board of Regents, to the State Legislature. This independence is not absolute since the State Legislature is in turn influenced by the City through the State Legislators. Accordingly, there should be an overall policy which recognizes the independence, the interdependence, the mutuality of concerns, and the relations which should exist between the University of California, Berkeley and the City.

The University of California, Berkeley unilaterally established goals with respect to the number and composition of its students. The number and character of the students also determine the number and kind of faculty, supporting staff, etc. The population size of the University is of interest to the City.

The City is also concerned with the University's population composition. In the past, the University has unilaterally determined the composition of students, faculty, administrative staff, and non-academic/non-administrative staff. Even here, there are legitimate City concerns especially as they relate to the City's policy of non-discrimination and equality of opportunity for its residents.

POLICY 16



BERKELEY RECOGNIZES THAT IT IS A UNIVERSITY CITY. AS SUCH IT ACCEPTS ITS RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS THE UNIVERSITY POPULATION, ESPECIALLY THE STUDENTS. IT WELCOMES THE MORE THAN 20,000 RESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY STUDENTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CULTURAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FABRIC OF THE CITY. BERKELEY RECOGNIZES, IN ADDITION, THE SEVERE DISLOCATIONS AND SPECIAL HOUSING PROBLEMS THE STUDENTS HAVE UNDERGONE IN THE RECENT PAST, WHICH CONTINUE INTO THE PRESENT. THE SOLUTIONS TO THESE URGENT PROBLEMS SHOULD INVOLVE THE DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF THE STUDENTS AND SHOULD INCLUDE AMONG OTHER GOALS: APPROPRIATE RENT CONTROLS, EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST STUDENTS, JOINT EXPLORATION OF STUDENT HOUSING WITH THE UNIVERSITY, AND EXPANSION OF HOUSING REFERRAL SERVICES SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED TO STUDENTS.

POLICY 17

THE CITY OF BERKELEY APPRECIATES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MANY RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS MINISTERING TO THE UNIVERSITY POPULATION. HOWEVER, BERKELEY URGES THESE INSTITUTIONS TO:



- CONSULT WITH THE UNIVERSITY, THE CITY, AND THE STUDENTS BEFORE EMBARKING UPON ANY EXPANSION.
- COORDINATE THEIR INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES EVEN FURTHER THAN THEY ALREADY DO IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS AND SOCIAL SERVICES.
- COORDINATE THEIR ACTIVITIES WITH THE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

It was mentioned earlier that only special pressures will result in large changes in residential density in a short time span. Such pressures occurred in the area surrounding the University of California, Berkeley campus, especially in the South Campus area during the decade of the 60's. A large increase in student enrollment, calling for a large increase in academic and supporting staff who have a special need to be close to the University combined with high residential zoning and a City code enforcement program produced some unfortunate residential development as well as creating difficulties for the University population, the students primarily, and to a lesser degree the junior faculty.

Unique to Berkeley are the large number of churches, religious schools and service organizations surrounding the University of California campus. Over twenty-five percent of the City's churches are located here, as well as rather large interdenominational and denominational seminaries. Most of these institutions were in existence before the rapid expansion of student enrollment. However, they are located in the most congested areas of the City, and there is pressure upon them to expand as the student enrollment expands. This expansion could conceivably develop into strong competition for scarce land.

POLICY 18

ALTERNATIVE A



BERKELEY ACCEPTS THE RESIDENCY OF SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF YOUNG ADULTS AND RECOGNIZES THEIR RIGHT TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF THE CITY AND TO RECEIVE THE SERVICES NEEDED FOR A PROPER QUALITY OF LIFE. HOWEVER, THE GROWTH OF THIS POPULATION

COUPLED WITH THE GROWTH OF THE STUDENT COMMUNITY HAS SEVERELY TAXED THE EXISTING HOUSING RESOURCES OF THE CITY. THIS GROUP SHOULD WORK WITH THE CITY TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS AND EVOLVE POLICIES TO SERVE THEIR NEEDS.



ALTERNATIVE B

BERKELEY ACCEPTS THE RESIDENCY OF SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF YOUNG ADULTS AND RECOGNIZES THEIR RIGHT TO ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF THE CITY: TO LIVE IN A MANNER PLEASING TO THEM PROVIDED IT DOES NOT UNDULY INFRINGE ON THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS; TO RECEIVE THE REQUISITE SERVICES WHICH CAN ACHIEVE A PROPER QUALITY OF LIFE. HOWEVER, THE GROWTH OF THIS POPULATION COUPLED WITH THE GROWTH OF THE STUDENT COMMUNITY HAS SEVERELY TAXED THE EXISTING HOUSING RESOURCES OF THE CITY. THIS GROUP SHOULD WORK WITH THE CITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS AND EVOLVE POLICIES TO SERVE THEIR NEEDS. A SMALL REDUCTION IN THE PROPORTION OF THIS POPULATION OVER TIME WOULD RESTORE A BETTER BALANCE TO THE OVERALL CITY POPULATION, REDUCE DENSITIES IN THE MOST CONGESTED AREAS OF THE CITY AND BETTER ENABLE THE CITY TO MEET THE HOUSING AND SERVICE NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION.



Mingling with the students and indistinguishable from them is a very substantial young adult, non-student population group. Many of these persons comprise the "counter-culture" group, many have established life styles different from the traditional family, they live where the students live and often together, they are mostly White, and women far outnumber men. There are over 16,000 White persons, non-students between the ages of 20 and 29. If the percentage of this age group in the entire state were applied to Berkeley, then Berkeley has an "excess" of over 7,000 White young adults. These persons are an essential feature of Berkeley's image, and contribute greatly to Berkeley's atmosphere and culture. They also contribute substantially to Berkeley's problems, since many of the social ills -- drug abuse, transiency, crime, etc. -- are attributed in large measure to this same group.

This young adult population competes with the student population for housing in the areas in close proximity to the campus and competes with low and moderate income families of all races for housing in other flatland areas. The style of housing desired by all of these groups is not being generated by the private sector so that competition is keen for the existing older housing stock, inflating values.



POLICY 19

IN ORDER THAT A BALANCE OF USES OF EXISTING FAMILY-TYPE DWELLINGS IS ACHIEVED, MEETING THE NEEDS OF CONVENTIONAL FAMILIES OF ALL INCOMES AND RACES AND THE NEEDS OF GROUPS AND THOSE WITH ALTERNATIVE LIFESTYLES, NEW REGULATIONS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED WHICH REVISE THE ZONING ORDINANCE DEFINITION OF "FAMILY" TO PERMIT AND ENCOURAGE GREATER DIVERSITY IN THE USE OF HOUSING STOCK WHILE ASSURING THAT A MAJOR SUPPLY OF HOUSING WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR TRADITIONAL FAMILY USE.

POLICY 20

ALTERNATIVE A

BERKELEY ACCEPTS THE RESIDENCY OF SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF SINGLE WOMEN HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, AND RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT OF THIS GROUP TO LIVE IN DIGNITY IN THE CITY. TO UPGRADE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR SINGLE MOTHERS, BERKELEY SHOULD: PROVIDE SPECIAL HOUSING SERVICES SUCH AS RENTAL INFORMATION, REFERRALS, LISTINGS, ETC.; PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN HOUSING MATTERS; WORK WITH THOSE WOMEN'S GROUPS WHO ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH THE CONCERNS OF SINGLE MOTHERS.



Mrs. B. ... why there is necessary

In order to encourage a diversity of lifestyles and in order to utilize existing housing stock in a manner in keeping with the desires of various groups, the revision of the existing Zoning Ordinance definition of family is necessary. To assure that encouragement of diversity does not in fact mandate conformity to another style, such revisions in public controls should ensure the maintenance of a significant level of housing available for conventional families with children in order to fulfill population policies as outlined above.

unrelated? Family - 5 or less people living in same house

A major portion of the influx of non-student young adults into Berkeley is made up of women. Many of these women have children and are the heads of households. Berkeley provides a relatively hospitable atmosphere to this group, at least it is not openly antagonistic. Contributing to the presence of large numbers of women are such factors as: The University of California; acceptance by the student body; indistinguishability from students; a strong women's liberation group (this could be an effect rather than a cause); a passive position by the regulating bodies. Single women with children have often found extra difficulties in finding suitable rental housing. Landlords have refused to rent to single mothers for various reasons. In addition, many single mothers are beset by financial problems, many of them are on welfare and cannot accumulate first and last months' rent, and there is a long waiting list for leased housing. Single mothers generally also have less mobility in being able to look for suitable housing.

ALTERNATIVE B

BERKELEY ACCEPTS THE EXISTENCE OF A POPULATION SUB-GROUP CONSISTING OF SINGLE WOMEN HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, AND RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT OF THIS GROUP TO LIVE IN DIGNITY IN THE CITY. BERKELEY IS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THIS GROUP REQUIRES EXTRA SERVICES IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A PROPER QUALITY OF LIFE AND ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PROVIDING THESE SERVICES. IT IS CONCERNED, HOWEVER, THAT IN PROVIDING THESE ADDITIONAL SERVICES, OTHER PORTIONS OF THE POPULATION SHOULD ALSO BE EQUITABLY SERVED. THEREFORE A SMALL DECREASE IN THIS POPULATION GROUP SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED OVER TIME IN ORDER TO BEST MEET THEIR NEEDS AND THE NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE CITIZENRY. TO UPGRADE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR SINGLE MOTHERS, BERKELEY SHOULD: PROVIDE SPECIAL HOUSING SERVICES SUCH AS RENTAL INFORMATION, REFERRALS, LISTINGS, ETC.; PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN HOUSING MATTERS; WORK WITH THOSE WOMEN'S GROUPS WHO ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH THE CONCERNS OF SINGLE MOTHERS.



POLICY 21

IN ORDER TO RESOLVE ANY DEVELOPING CONFLICTS, AND TO ENSURE THAT BERKELEY'S POLICY WITH RESPECT TO ITS PEOPLE IS CURRENT, THE CITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHES AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE POPULATION POLICY.



Consideration of policy with respect to the varied and heterogeneous population groups in the City of Berkeley reveals the complexity of the population composition. In order to ensure that this policy is current, an annual review is indicated.

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